APPENDIX A

"CLEAN" VERSION OF EACH PARAGRAPH/SECTION/CLAIM
37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(ii) AND (c)(i)

SPECIFICATION:

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 3:

A1 A color separation filter, such as an unshown mosaic filter, is arranged on the imaging surface (a photosensitive surface) of the CCD 26, performing color separation on a per pixel basis.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 7:

A2 FIG. 2 shows the construction of an electrical system of the endoscope apparatus having the endoscope 2A, for example. The DSP board 30 includes a DSP 32 having (a CCD drive function and) a signal processing function. In the DSP 32, as shown in FIG. 3, a CCD drive & TG circuit 34 generates a CCD drive signal and a timing signal (simply referred to as TG) in synchronization with a timing signal of a system signal generator circuit (simply referred to as an SSG circuit) 33 in the DSP 32. The CCD drive signal and the timing signal are fed to a delay line delay circuit (simply referred to as DL delay circuit) 35, and are adjusted by the DL delay circuit 35 in timing corresponding to the cable length (signal line length) in accordance with a delay amount setting signal coming from a DSP controlling microcomputer (simply referred to as DSP controlling computer) 36.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 21:

A3 The DSP controlling computer 36 is connected to a DIP switch 37, for instance, and outputs, to the DL delay circuit 35, a corresponding delay amount setting signal of a plurality of bits in response to a combination of ON/OFF settings of the DIP switch 37.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 18:

A4 Specifically, the gain setting circuit 71 includes gain setting potentiometers 75r and 76r for setting gains for the color signals of R and B with the G color signal set as a reference, and

gain setting potentiometers 75b and 76b for setting gains for the color signals of R and B for setting the white balance in the xenon lamp 21B.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 23:

Left and right angle wires 85l and 85r (see FIG. 11) arranged on the left and the right, arranged 90 degrees away from the angle wires 85u and 85d within the insert section 11A are entrained about a pulley 86b within the control section 12 and the pulley 86b is connected a left and right bending motor 87b.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 7:

The DSP controlling computer 36 is connected to an upward and downward bend direction control knob 89a and a left and right bend direction control knob 89b. By tilting the bend direction control knobs 89a or 89b, a command signal responsive to the command direction is input to the DSP controlling computer 36. The DSP controlling computer 36 outputs, to the motor driver 88, a control signal responsive to the commanded direction to cause the motor 87a or 87b to rotate. One of the angle wires 85u, 85d, 85l, and 85r is thus pulled, and the bending portion 82 is bent toward the angle wire 85k (k=u, d, l, and r).

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 17:

With this arrangement, the bending portion 82 can be bent toward a desired direction with only a light force because of motorized driving, compared with a manual bending operation in which the angle wire 85k is pulled by hand.

Replacement for the paragraph beginning at page 33, line 16:

In the endoscope 2B shown in FIG. 13, a digital luminance signal Y and digital color signals C (color-difference signals U and V) output by a digital input and output controller 47a in the DSP 32 in the DSP board 30 of the endoscope 2A shown in FIG. 11 are temporarily stored in a frame memory 97 in the function adjustment/expansion circuit board 31", then read from the frame memory 97 with a standard video period, and converted into an analog luminance signal Y